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## MISS NIOBE.

ON HOW TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.  
In one of the loveliest valleys of the west of England, stands a small town called Graystone, or corruption (according to the antiquities of the place) of its original name of Gravenstone. Near the market place, not far from the town hall, and at the corner of the street (the name of which we are not permitted to reveal) dwelt a Mr. Simon Raven, undertaker; to this profession Mr. Raven had formerly added those of auctioneer and appraiser; but whether the two latter branches brought him but small profits, or that his genius lay exclusively in the former, we know not; certain it is, that at the time of which we write, Mr. Raven was only an undertaker, but to that he enthusiastically devoted himself, mind and body.

Every morning his spouse, Mrs. Raven, might be seen, dressed in a black velvet cloak, leaving her home with the charitable intention of visiting the sick. In the art of closing the eyes of the dying and rendering them the last and offices, she had by long practice acquired a wonderful address. Her appearance in a house was almost a sure sign of approaching death, and some of her neighbors were uncharitable enough to say that she had been known to occupy her self, with the funeral preparations even before the breath was out of the body.

All the happiness of this thrifty couple (a happiness partaking, however, of their moody temperament) was centered in an only daughter, Miss Niobe Raven, who also shared the gloomy labors of her parents. Her greatest delight was in reading. She delighted in the solemn pages of *Sherlock, Hervey*, and *Dr. Dodd*; sometimes, to give a little variety to her recreations, she tried the poets. It is unnecessary to add that Young's "Night Thoughts" and Blair's "Grave" were preferred to all others. In music, she had a great predilection for "The Dead March in *Sam*," and the bell tolling for a funeral had for her a silver sound. But to the cause of these melancholy tastes.

For many years past (we will not say how many) Miss Niobe had been of age, yet she still remained in the sorrowful state of single blessedness. For many years she had hoped to establish herself in matrimony, but with some swain of her native town, or the neighboring parishes, or indeed, of any other—for the fact is, she was not particular as to where he came from, so that he did come. But alas! no one had presented himself, and this tender eypress found no prop to support her.

Several years had elapsed, as we have been credibly informed, since young Roots (the son of a market gardener at the end of the town), thinking that Mr. Raven had gathered a more profitable harvest from the church-yard than his father was ever likely to do from his garden, had intended to pay court to Miss Raven; but too discreet a lover, he had only proceeded as far as a few tender glances.

Strap, the barber, too, the most punctual as well as the most busy man in the town, had been known to spare a few minutes in his rounds to address a compliment to Miss Raven; but latterly he had been heard to declare that he never had the slightest intention of conversing with Miss Raven into Mrs. Strap.

Things were in this state when Miss Niobe arranged a plan to put an end to her state of desolation. She had tried in vain to gain a husband by assuming a gentleness of manner; and she was now determined to act with decision.

Exactly opposite to the house of Mr. Raven lived a Mr. Narcissus Nonpareil, draper. This Mr. Narcissus Nonpareil, unlike the measurers of cloth, had an aspiring mind. No tradesman in the town carried his head so high, nor had any better reason to do so, for his stature was only four feet four. He might be seen every morning standing at his shop door, rubbing alternately his hands and his chin, while inhaling the morning air; for tyrant custom, as in most small towns, confined him all day to his shop. Miss Niobe had seen "and marked him for her own." Mr. Nonpareil had retired to his parlour one evening after the cares of the day, when his shopman entered.

"Any thing wanting, Mr. Smith?"

"No, sir; Mr. Stoot's clerk has just left this letter, and has since gone over to Mr. Raven's."

Wondering what Stoot, the lawyer, could have to write to him about, Nonpareil opened the letter and read as follows.

"Sir—I am instructed by my client, Mr. Simon Raven, to inform you that if you any longer refuse to fulfil the engagement contracted by you with Miss Raven, that legal proceedings will be forthwith commenced against you."

"I am, sir, your obedient servant."  
CATYAN STOOT.

To Mr. Narcissus Nonpareil, Esq.

It is not necessary to paint the surprise into which this singular epistle threw our friend, the draper; he read it over more than once; but that only plunged him deeper into conjectures as to its meaning.

"What engagements had he contracted with Miss Raven that Stoot should call upon him to fulfil? What proceedings were to be taken against him for the accomplishment of a contract that he had never heard of before? It must surely be some pleasant business between Mr. Raven and Mr. Stoot, through the. But Mr. Raven was not a man given to joking, and Mr. Stoot was any thing but a pleasant man. "I have never," said Nonpareil, (rising in his chair with dignity), "never by word or thought injured Miss Raven, in fact never thought about her."

Having said this, and being convinced of his own innocence, he took his hat, and went out. "I must see Stoot immediately," said he, "and learn the meaning of this letter." Saying which he proceeded to the lawyer's house.

"Good evening, Mr. Stoot," said Nonpareil, entering the office, in which he found the man of law busily occupied in writing; and presenting the letter he had received, asked the meaning of it. "If it be a joke, it is one that will not make you the richer, I suspect."

"A joke—you may call it a joke if you please, Mr. Nonpareil, though I am sorry to find you treat so serious an affair in this manner; but I would rather see your lawyer about it. We shall be better able to come to an understanding."

"Understanding—about what? I do not understand a syllable of all this. What do you mean?"

"Nothing more, Mr. Nonpareil, than this,—that we have the most conclusive evidence, the most efficient witnesses, that you have proceeded too far in your attentions towards Miss Raven to draw back now without subjecting yourself to very heavy damages."

Nonpareil on hearing this, threw himself into a chair in a state of great agitation.

"Damages—for what? You surely do not mean to force me to—"

"Young men ought to have more discretion, Mr. Nonpareil. The damages will be laid at five thousand pounds!"

There was such a tone of sincerity in these words, that they failed not to make a great impression on the draper.

"Alas!" cried he, "What can I do?"

"You are not in a fit state at present to listen to me. Who is your lawyer?"

"Mr. Ferret—Mr. Ferret—who lives at the end of North street."

"Very well. I will see him," said Stoot, conducting Nonpareil to the door, who followed him like an automaton, a thousand times more confused and bewildered than when he entered. On his way home he thought that the best way to get at the truth would be to go to Raven's house. He arrived there, knocked, and asked in a loud voice for Mr. and Mrs. or Miss Raven.

"Walk in, sir, missus is in the parlour."

He entered, and found Mrs. and Miss Raven seated at work.

"Ah! sir," said Mrs. Raven, with a solemn air, "we have waited to receive this visit for some time." Then (turning to her daughter,) said, "Niobe, my dear, take courage; all will be well."

Miss Niobe, on hearing this, said in a languishing tone, "No—no; this is indeed too much to bear."

"Leave the room, my dear; take the shroud with you, and finish it in the other room." Then turning to Nonpareil, Mrs. Raven continued—"You see the sensibility of this dear girl." As she retired, Narcissus could not forbear murmuring to himself, "Frightful creature! would the shroud were her own!"

"You see, sir, we are obliged to assist in the work," said Mrs. Raven, with a ghastly smile—"We have so many funerals to complete just now that we cannot find hands enough. You will excuse me if I continue my employment; but Mr. Raven will be here directly."

During the explanation our hero had heard the noise of hammers in full operation in the back premises. A shuddering came over him, and he turned deadly pale. The entrance of Mr. Raven did not at all tend to allay this feeling of alarm, when he said, in a sepulchral voice, "So you're come at last, Mr. Nonpareil; but you seem ill!"

"Yes," faltered Narcissus, "I am ill—very ill," for he found the eye of Mr. Raven fixed on him, as if already measuring him for his coffin.

"You do look ill; and considering the shameful manner in which you have treated my poor Niobe—"

"What the devil do you mean by the way in which I have treated your Niobe? Do you mean to insinuate that I ever paid any attention to your daughter—that I ever pretended to like her? So far from thinking of her, if she had her weight in gold I would not have her."

"Oh! oh! you would not have her, eh?" replied Raven, with a frightful grin. "No matter, we'll see if you do not marry her. We know how to make you."

"The devil take me if I do, though," muttered Nonpareil, as he buttoned up his coat with the air of a man prepared for any thing.

"Fie! fie! gentlemen," said Mrs. Raven. "Simon, my dear, moderate your passion."

"Once for all," said Nonpareil, "explain yourself, will you, Mr. Raven?"

"Well then, you must marry Niobe, or justice shall take its course. We have your own letters, of the most tender and passionate description; and that's explanation enough, I suppose."

Narcissus started back a few paces. "It's a vile conspiracy," said he; "but Ferret shall inquire into this affair for me."

"Did I not tell you he would deny them?" said Raven, turning toward his wife.

"He denies his own handwriting, does he? Well, the wickedness of the world! who would believe one of his sex!" sighed forth Mrs. Raven.

"We have nothing more to say to you," added Mr. Raven, moving towards the door. "We have your letters—we have your offer in black and white."

Narcissus retired more confused than when he entered the house. When he reached home he thought over the affair. "These Ravens say that they have several letters of mine to their daughter. I cannot understand it. No matter. They have sworn that I shall marry her; and I really believe them capable of any thing, the cannibals! Marry their frightful daughter—a living spectre! Who's there?" said he, as the door opened, and a head appeared.

"Are you alone?" asked the proprietor of the head, for the body was not yet visible.

"Yes," replied Narcissus. "Come in, Captain Trigger."

A short stout man accordingly made his appearance, his neck enveloped in an enormous cravat, and his cheeks ornamented with a superb pair of whiskers. Such was the appearance of the formidable Captain Trigger, who having retired from the service for some years, had lately settled in the town of Graystone, retaining little from his military services except the title of Captain, and the before mentioned whiskers. This gentleman frequently honored our friend the draper with an evening call, to play a game of piquet, of which Narcissus was very fond, and at which the Captain was very skilful.

"Why, what ails you, man? You look ill," said the Captain, seating himself. "Are you for a game to-night?"

"I am occasionally ill, Captain Trigger," replied Narcissus, putting his head to his head.

"Take some of Dr. Gargle's pills, and you will be all right to-morrow."

"Can you keep a secret?" said Narcissus, drawing nearer to the Captain.

"As profoundly as the grave. But do not look so very melancholy, for heaven's sake, or you will give me the blue devil! Let's take a glass of grog. There's nothing better to dispel melancholy."

"As you like, Captain." And whilst the Captain was engaged in the agreeable occupation of mixing the grog, the draper recounted to him all the details of his unfortunate position. The Captain took a pinch of snuff, put the stopper into the bottle, looked hard at his friend, tasted his mixture, and said, "This is all very strange. You have never made love to this Miss Raven?"

"Never!"

"Have you never written any letters to her?"

"Never!"

"Have you ever written any love letters to any other person?"

"Never!" exclaimed Nonpareil, jumping up suddenly. "I have it, I have it, my good friend. Yes, I have written several letters—love letters, to Penelope Pincroft, who—"

"And these letters are in the possession of these Ravens," said the Captain, interrupting him. "Where does this Penelope live? I will go directly to her, and find it all out."

"Alas! Captain, she has been dead these six months."

"But these letters were directed to her, and not to Miss Raven?"

"I sent them always by a trusty person, without any address, and never mentioned her name in them, for fear they should fall into old Pincroft's hands."

"This becomes serious," said Trigger. Then turning to Narcissus, he added, "This Raven (the old man, I mean,) has feathered his nest well."

"Oh! no doubt of it. He is called rich, and I hear will give his daughter three thousand pounds."

"Well, why not marry her then?"

"How can you ask me such a question? I marry one of such a family of spectres? I should soon become a prey to my father-in-law."

"That is all prejudice. You cannot do better than marry the girl; for it will be impossible to prove that these letters were not intended for her. The damages may be considerable, and the affair will half ruin you."

"I would rather beg my bread than marry such a scarecrow."

A silence followed, when the captain said; "Listen to me, Nonpareil. You know that I have ruined myself with play and good living; now, three thousand pounds would be most acceptable to me—don't interrupt me, (seeing that Nonpareil was going to speak,) I have a plan

in my head by which I can secure the money, and get you out of a scrape."

He then detailed his plan to our friend the draper, who appeared delighted with it. It is unnecessary, however, to let our readers into the secret before the proper time.

"You think it will do, then?" said the Captain, "and you will try it without hesitation?"

"Certainly."

The two friends, after laughing heartily, separated for the night.

Nonpareil was up very early the following morning, and very carefully dressed. He took a last look in the glass, and being satisfied with his appearance, sallied forth. His expectations had not deceived him. During his walk he met Miss Niobe. She perceived his approach, and was on the point of turning back; but Narcissus detained her by the eloquence of his persuasive language.

"Am I then so odious, dear Miss Raven?" said he, as he overtook her. "I beg, I entreat you to listen to me, while I own the reason of my conduct yesterday evening."

"It certainly was much at variance with your present behaviour, sir. Pray explain yourself."

"I desire nothing more. You love me—may, do not deny it—you love me, dear Niobe, and this explains the fiction relative to certain letters—very excusable under such circumstances. Do not blush, but tell me—the truth, I conjure you—how could your respectable parent think of putting the matter into Stoot's hands? This ruins my hopes completely."

"How so, Mr. Nonpareil?"

"Will not the world say I did not love you, and only consented to be led to the altar to save my pocket? 'Tis terrible to think of such a thing! I have loved you; let us defy the scandal of the world, and elope at once. This will prove our affection for each other."

"Eloped! eloped! screamed Miss Niobe, at the same time drawing a little nearer to our hero, who saw that he had gained the day."

"I have no time to delay; my business cannot be long left without its master. What say you, my dear Niobe? He pressed her hand—the pressure was returned. "You consent then," cried he, "to my proposal?"

"Oh! not here," said Niobe. "Let it be at the end of the town, at the lane near Thompson's Mill."

"Be it so. But here comes Dr. Gargle; do not let him see us together. Adieu!" So saying, he was out of sight in a minute.

It was half-past five the next morning, when Nonpareil descended from a post chaise, which stopped at the lane near the mill. It was not without a feeling of great anxiety for the success of his scheme that he looked in the direction from which he expected Miss Niobe to appear. His fears were groundless. In a few minutes she approached with rapid steps. He took her hand, pressed it with apparent affection, and assisted her into the chaise, in which Capt. Trigger was already seated, and (instead of entering himself) closed the door, and gave the signal for instant departure.

When the sound of the wheels had entirely ceased, he turned his steps to the house of Mr. Raven. On arriving there, and telling the servant that he had some thing of consequence to communicate to Mr. and Mrs. Raven, he was admitted; though this worthy couple were in a sound sleep when the servant entered their bedroom, and surprised them by saying that Mr. Nonpareil wanted for them in the parlour.

"What can he want?" said Raven, angry at being disturbed. "Mr. Nonpareil here at this time of the morning?"

"Yes, sir. He says he wants to see you and missus directly."

"Very well; say we'll be down soon."

Dressing themselves in haste, and wondering what could be the reason of this early visit, Raven and his better half descended to the parlour, where they found Nonpareil pacing up and down impatiently.

"You're a pretty couple, truly," cried he, when they entered, "to wish me to marry your daughter, who has eloped with—"

"Eloped!" cried they both at once.

"Yes—with Captain Trigger."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the father. "She does not know him."

"I tell you I saw them together in a post-chaise, and I overheard the direction given to the post-boy to drive to the Salisbury Arms, at—"

The mother ran up stairs to ascertain if Niobe was in her bed room. Not finding her there, or in the house, she begged Nonpareil to accompany Raven and herself in search of the fugitives. To this he readily consented, and Raven having procured a chaise, the trio departed for the Salisbury Arms, where in due time they arrived. A waiter (with a napkin under his arm) was at the door.

"Pray, did a lady and gentleman arrive here in a post chaise this morning?" said Raven.

"Yes, sir; they are in No. 4." And he pointed to the room in which Niobe and

the gallant Captain were at that moment.

On opening the door, Raven discovered Captain Trigger busily engaged in satisfying a ravenous appetite, while Miss Niobe was seated on a sofa. On seeing her father and mother she rose and would have thrown herself into the arms of the latter, but she perceived a coldness on the part of her mother towards her demonstration of affection.

"Give me back my child," said Raven, approaching Captain Trigger,—"give me back my child. She is engaged to be married to Mr. Nonpareil."

"No such thing," replied the Captain, continuing his breakfast with the greatest composure, "she is engaged to me. Mrs. Raven, will you do me the favour to take this chair by my side, and I will explain all this to you." Mrs. Raven seated herself in silent wonder. You see my young friend there," said the Captain, pointing to Nonpareil, who was seated on the sofa talking earnestly to Miss Raven, "that friend whom you threatened to sue for breach of promise of marriage—that friend ought to sue you for conspiracy against him; and it only rests whether you consent that Miss Raven becomes Mrs. Captain Trigger, or that you are indicted for a conspiracy. Do you remember poor Penelope Pincroft?"

At this question the countenances of both father and mother became very clouded.

"I have," continued the Captain, "proofs that the letters now in your possession were written by my friend Nonpareil to Miss Penelope Pincroft, now dead. Have I your consent that Miss Niobe becomes my wife, or not?"

"What does the Captain mean?" said Raven.

"Oh! my dear," replied his wife, "we must be allowed a little time to think over this affair."

During this time Narcissus had continued his conversation with Niobe.

"Why refuse the Captain?" said he. "He has long loved you—why not make him happy? He only requires a little money in order to become a Colonel."

Mr. Nonpareil tells you nothing but the truth," chimed in the Captain. "My unfortunate modesty has alone hindered me declaring my sentiments sooner."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Raven, in a softened tone, "you military gentlemen are all the same. Will you accept him?"

"Dear mamma, what can I say? A tender glance at the Captain decided the affair, much to the satisfaction of all parties—but in none more than our friend Narcissus Nonpareil."

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. TYLER, written last fall, in reply to certain interrogatories addressed to him by Mr. Jeter and other friends of Mr. Van Buren living in Henrico county, Virginia, unfolds freely Mr. Tyler's opinions on the subjects on which an expression of his views was asked. We copy from the Petersburg Intelligencer. The interrogatories are not published, but their nature is sufficiently explained by the reply.

Now that Mr. Tyler is the acting President of the United States, it becomes important that the public should be informed of his opinions on the great political questions which have so long agitated the minds of the people of this country. We therefore spread the letter before our readers.

JOHN TYLER'S LETTER.  
Williamsburg, Oct. 16th, 1840.

Gentlemen—Your letter bearing date the 3rd of October, which seems to have been written with the full knowledge that I was absent from Virginia, was received by me within a few hours after my reaching home, from a protracted absence commencing before its date, and terminating within the day. If it has been published, as I am led to suppose it has been, from the statement in your letter of your intention to publish it, I have not up to this moment seen the newspaper which contains it. This will readily explain to you the reason that it has not earlier been answered.

Judging from the references which you have been pleased to make to a speech delivered by me before the Tippecanoe Club of Washington city, on my late journey to Ohio, I am led to suppose that I should not have been honored by your correspondence if in that address I had not ventured to predict with some degree of confidence, (a confidence which recent events have not been calculated to impair,) that William Henry Harrison was destined to supplant Martin Van Buren in the Presidential office. But to whatever cause I may have been indebted for the honor, I am thankful to you for the assurance which you give me, that you address me from no desire to break in upon my halcyon repose, or in any way to disquiet or annoy me."

I beg to assure you that you have done neither the one nor the other. My fear, however, is that I have been guilty of a similar offence towards you by my speech at Washington; for although I had remained at home during the whole year up to a late day in September, within a short distance of your own residence, and although, from your admitted intelligence, you must have weighed the "possible" contingency of my succession to the Presidency, for the reasons which you assign, earlier than the day on which your letter bears date,—yet you have not deemed it necessary to question me on any point whatever. Be that as it may, I doubt not that it will be a source of infinite gratification to you to be informed, and I give you the information on knowledge obtained by myself during my recent visit to Ohio, that General Harrison, who is now in his 68th year, enjoys a robust and vigorous constitution—that he has visited the most of the state in which he resides during the last three months, travelling by night and by day, delivering speeches to large assemblages of his fellow-citizens—that his health is perfect, and that the prospect of a continuance of his life for four years to come, is as great as that which appertains to me or yourselves. I shall also be permitted to assure you, that you are mistaken in supposing that his political views are reluctantly given, or are confined to his relations or partisans." On the contrary, many come to hear his addresses with opinions unfavorable to him, and go away his warm and decided supporters. He candidly and frankly gives utterance to his opinions; and in proof of this I take leave to refer you, with some emphasis, to his speeches at Columbus, Fort Meigs, Carthage and Dayton—You will find them in any Whig newspaper, although I do not remember to have seen them in any Administration print.

Before I proceed to answer your inquiry, I shall be pardoned for saying that I am so far unacquainted of the name of the gentleman whom the Administration party in Virginia and the South propose to sustain for the Vice-Presidency in opposition to myself—and for suggesting to you that in order to decide upon my claims to that distinction, which I readily admit are of no great weight, whether it would not have been better to have chosen a man who had been

him the same questions which you have to me. By a comparison of opinions between us, would you not have been better prepared to decide how to cast your suffrages on 2nd of November next? And I submit it to you in all fairness, whether when my opponents are running a blank ticket against me without any designated rival, it is altogether proper to put me in the witness stand and subject me to a rigid cross examination?

This can only be justified upon the ground that you are firmly of the opinion that Mr. Van Buren cannot die, although in his 62d year, for four years to come, and that General Harrison must inevitably die so. If there was an indemnity from death to all who had not obtained their 67th year, while a decree had been pronounced by the Creator that all who had attained that age should die before the lapse of four years, I could well imagine that your desire "to preserve our liberty and happiness" might lead you to propound interrogatories to me, and to take no concern as to the opinions and views of the person who was destined at some time or other to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. But no such decree has gone forth—and the fact that a citizen has attained his 67th year, now excites apprehensions with you which were never displayed before. In 1832 Gen. Jackson, then in his 68th year was re-elected to the Presidency without any of the gloomy forebodings of his demise which are now said to exist as to General Harrison—and I am yet to learn that he was either more robust or active than General Harrison now is.

Hoping to be pardoned for the freedom of my suggestions, which the style and manner of your letter have given rise to, I will now proceed with as much brevity as I can to answer your numerous inquiries.

1. To your first inquiry I answer that it is not only the right but the duty of the people, or any portion of them, to make themselves acquainted with the opinions and sentiments of those who either represent them, or are candidates for their suffrages, "as to the character of the government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, and the measures and policy it ought to pursue." But I must with equal candor declare to you, that if any portion of the people, from no real purpose of obtaining information, but actuated by the sole desire of making political capital for his adversary, (they themselves resolved to vote against him no matter what responses he may give,) shall propound questions to a candidate for office, they are guilty of perverting the true object of inquiry, and that in such a case the candidate is at liberty to answer or not as to him may seem best. It is a game of trap which is designed by the interrogators, and it is for him to



decide whether they shall play it successfully or not.

2. To your second inquiry, I answer that the right and duty of the People to propound interrogatories necessarily implies an obligation on the part of the candidate to answer. And for answer to the second part of your inquiry, as to the obligation of the Representative to obey the wishes of his constituents, I refer you for my opinion to my vote given in the House of Delegates of this State in the session of 1812-13, to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives in the session of 1816-17, on the compensation law, and to my letter to the General Assembly of Virginia, upon my resigning my seat in the Senate of the United States, under the Expunging Resolutions, a proceeding altogether too recent and too prominent for you to have forgotten.

3. This inquiry, you must permit me to say, is somewhat a singular one. It neither has relation to my opinions of the character of the Government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, or the measures and policy it ought to pursue. It requires me to enter into a review of the conduct of another, and to tell you whether the same has, among other things, been compatible with good manners. Now, that is a task which I must decline—for I would not be willingly set up as an exclusive judge of what is or is not good manners, which you are aware is altogether a matter of taste, and *de gustibus non est disputandum* is an axiom entirely too old to be shaken, much less overthrown, by any opinion of mine. If you had desired me to make good my declaration, that "through all the changes of his public life," General Harrison had followed the precepts of General Washington, I would promptly have done so. One of the leading precepts of that great man—a precept evermore enforced by his example—was, that it was the duty of a good citizen to devote all his energies of mind and body to his country, and to peril his life, if needs be, in her cause; and history fully attests that such has been the uniform course of General Harrison, from the early age of nineteen. The history of the North West is his history, and the declaration made by Mr. Madison, that "no man had rendered more important services to his country, and had been so fully rewarded, is fully sustained by facts which cannot deceive us."

But you say, that General Harrison refused, in the first instance, to answer inquiries, and then that he answered them to connections and partisans only. You do not deny, but that since, and in due time for all men properly to have judged of his pretensions, he has answered. The utmost extent of his offence, then, according to your own view of it, has been, that he had not answered as promptly as you could have desired, but just as early, and fully in time to place you and his countrymen in possession of all his views, in order that you might decide on his fitness for the Presidential office. But my information is every way different from yours. I know that his opinions on every subject on which he has been interrogated, of any importance, have been given long before the present campaign commenced. His address to the People of the Cincinnati District, in 1822, disclosed fully his opinions "as to the character of the Government, and the powers it might constitutionally exert," while his Vincennes speech, and his letter to Judge Barrie, published four years ago, are full and explicit on the subject of Abolition. What more could any inquirer after truth have desired than a direct reference to these expressions of opinion? But this did not content his opponents. They deemed it of importance to their party to appear not to be satisfied, and therefore the charge of his being "in the hands of a Committee," and the "caged candidate," was utterly unfounded this charge was, has been fully demonstrated to the whole world.

4. I have cause to thank you for ascribing to me a kind feeling towards the People of the District of Columbia, although you do me too much honor in supposing it to be parental. I certainly do take an interest in their welfare, although I never aspired to be regarded by them as the light of a parent—and if I did not tell them "whether I would interpose to save them from the oft attempted invasion of the fanatical Abolitionists," it was because I had good reason to believe they knew full well my sentiments on that subject. My recorded votes in the U. S. Senate, and my opinions spread before the country through the medium of the public press, apart from their knowledge of the fact that I was a resident citizen of the state of Virginia, left me nothing to explain to them on that head. I have now, in answer to your inquiry, to quote and so adopt the opinion of General Harrison, as expressed in his letter to Judge Barrie, of Georgia, dated 30th of September, 1826, in the following words: "I do not think that Congress can abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. It would be a breach of faith towards the states I have mentioned, who would certainly asperse the action, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them as a free colored population, in the midst of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress can deprive the people of the District of Columbia of their property without their consent. It would be to reverse the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain in relation to the power of Parliament before the Revolutionary War, and in di-

rect hostility to the principles advanced by Lord Chatham, "that what was a man's own was exclusively and absolutely his own, and could not be taken from him without his own consent or his legal representative." Whether I would veto a bill violatory of these opinions, so plainly expressed, if seated in the Presidential Chair—a station which I neither aspire to in the future, or expect to devolve on me in any other way—it would seem to be the merest mark of supererogation to answer. You would not doubt my course any more than you have cause to doubt the course of Gen. Harrison, under the circumstances supported.

5. In reply to the first branch of your inquiry, I quote and adopt the language of General Harrison in his speech delivered at Dayton: "There is not, in the Constitution, any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution." The latter branch of your inquiry is fully answered by my answer to the first part. The Constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, "all powers which are necessary and proper" to carry into effect the granted powers. Now, if the powers granted, could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes "necessary and proper," and of course expedient—a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation. Whether I would or would not exert the veto, it will be time enough for me to say when I am either a candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office—neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have inquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a *scire facias* against the Bank, and my vote given in the Senate of the U. S. in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank.

6. That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a *tariff of duties*. The power "to lay duties" is given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates *pro tanto* as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of all Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such

certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference to revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so far as it depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith.

7. This question is a mere abstraction in the present condition of the Treasury, for there is no money there to carry out any system of internal improvements. My voice is repeatedly recorded on the journals of Congress against the power of Congress over this subject, in all its phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first appropriations to roads and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased, while annual appropriations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the U. S.

8. What Gen. Harrison may have said, written or done upon the subject of the Proclamation or Force Bill, and whether he approved of Mr. Webster's speech upon those subjects, is as well known to yourselves as to me. I have had no conversation with him upon such subjects; nor have I ever received any communication from him in relation to them. I have before me his speech delivered at Dayton, in which I find this emphatic sentence: "If the American State is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson"—and at an earlier part of the same speech, the following: "I have been charged with being a Federalist. I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of Anti-Federalism." &c. &c. These sentiments are decidedly at variance with the doctrines of the Proclamation, and are but recently expressed. All, therefore, that I can say to you, is, that I do not doubt that if you will apply to him for information upon the subject referred to in your question, he will promptly give it; and I take leave to recommend that you pursue a similar course towards Mr. Van Buren.

That while he believes the power to exist in Congress to construct roads and canals, yet that he no longer believes it prudent or expedient to exercise it, he has repeatedly declared—and his determination to adhere to the principles of the compromise act, he has also declared.

10. I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm conviction, that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties and happiness of his country, because he is the stern and unflinching advocate of popular rights, and the uncompromising opponent of the bold and daring assumption of powers which have of late years been claimed and exercised by the Chief Executive Magistrate of this Union—because he regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the People, and not for the political advantage of the President, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, on the part of the President, to remove from office one "who is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partizan—because he would carry with him into the Administration the principles of Jefferson, and would require of the office-holders to abstain from interfering in the elections, and to bestow a close attention to their duties, in place of the active partnership which is now every where exhibited—because he is committed, by his principles, to recommend and to urge upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will ultimately in the committing the custody of the public monies to other hands than the President's, so as effectually to separate the Purse from the Sword—because he is in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in opposition to that wasteful course of extravagance which has caused the public expenditures to increase, in ten years, from \$13,000,000, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, to near \$40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corruption, and the lover of virtue—because in his election and by his example, will be established and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: the limiting, for all future time, the Presidential term of service to a single term of four years and because he is an honest man, a Republican in principle, and a patriot in practice. I might find other reasons in the history of his past life—a life devoted to the service of his country—but I have fully answered your inquiries.

Having responded fully and freely to your inquiries, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN TYLER**  
To Tillam E. Jeter, Philip Mayo, Wm. W. Dickinson, Peter Elmore, Yonel S. Root, H. Birch, Robert W. Hill, Joseph Blunt, John M. Timberlake.

The British Queen, so long looked for, arrived at New York on Sunday, 3d inst. She sailed on the 10th of March. The unusual length of her passage was caused by severe weather, and scarcity of fuel. The news is important.

McLeod's imprisonment had produced great excitement in England; and it is stated that a squadron of the British fleet had been ordered to the American coast, to enforce the demand for the release of McLeod.

The difficulties with China were unsettled on the 18th December. Great mortality prevailed among the troops at Chusan, rapidly diminishing their number.

Admiral Elliott, on the 29th Nov., resigned the command of the expedition to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England on board the Volage.

Sir F. S. Wittingham, the Commander in chief of the Madras army, died of apoplexy on the 9th Nov. He had been succeeded, *ad interim*, by Major General Allen, during the absence of Sir Robert Dick, the senior officer.

United States Bank.—It is stated that the first intelligence of the suspension of this Bank produced a panic among the stockholders, and on the market generally. United States Bank stock fell to 47 1/2, but in a few days rallied to 61 1/2. The London Observer gives the amount of this stock held in Europe at about 3,000,000, or \$15,000,000, and recommends that some mode be adopted, to ascertain whether the holders of that stock would not desire that the affairs of the Bank be wound up. That paper of the 7th says: "The shares to-day averaged about 51 1/2."

Turkey, Egypt and Syria.—The Austrian Ambassador of the 28th January, states that "intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th, informs us, that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali and his family the Pashalik of Egypt hereditarily, has just been prepared. The firman has been forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th. The first contained the order to invest Mehemet Ali with the Pashalik of Egypt, as likewise the rules and regulations to which the Pashas of Egypt are to be subjected. The second firman invests Mehemet Ali to send the arrears of tribute due for Arabia, Candia and Syria, to Constantinople. The third firman places the provinces of Senaar, Nubia, and Ethiopia, provisionally, under the orders of the "Governor" of Egypt.

cluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of commerce re-established.

Preparing for War!—The English journals are full of accounts of activity in all the war departments of the kingdom. Great Britain is sedulously arming herself for the contingency, and in case it comes, she will be amply prepared to meet it.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, the following estimates were voted almost unanimously: For the Navy, 43,000 men; for the naval expenses, £2,614,187; for the army, 91,364 men, and £2,158,900 for gross amount of charges. Independent of this, 29, 630 men are under the direction of the East India Company.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.  
Florida, March 16, 1841.

Sir.—The ball is moving; 58 Indians came in a few days since at Fort Fanning, and declared for emigration. They have been sent to Tampa. 100 more, now on the other side of the Suwanee, are deliberating—a very important step in all Indian councils. The star of hope is rising, lifting with it the dark cloud hitherto fast anchored between us and "home, sweet home." It is now possible that we may again see the United States, which, to some of us, has been forbidden ground during the past four or five years.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Death of the President of the U. States.

A new and extraordinary event has come to darken the annals of our country. The struggle is over, and William Henry Harrison, in the 69th year of his age, sleeps with his fathers! Although this venerable man, the President of the United States by a great majority, was not our choice, yet we respect him for his military services—we respect him for his love of country—we esteem for his kind heart and his social qualities. His sudden loss comes upon the nation as an event, full of regret, full of profound themes for moralizing upon the instability of all human fortunes, and the worthlessness of the objects of human ambition. As so often quoted from Burke, it shows us "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." But twelve months ago, suppose it had been predicted amidst the contests of an excited campaign, "this man will be elected to one of the highest offices in the world; and in one short month after his inauguration, he will be gathered unto his fathers"—what heart would not have shrunk within itself, at the idea of passing so rapidly from a private life to the Presidential chair, and from that eminent station to the silent tomb? In honor of the Chief Magistrate

the voice of the people, and thus suddenly struck down in the midst of his sympathizing countrymen, we have shrouded our columns in mourning.

It is, indeed, a sudden, most unexpected, and extraordinary event. The confederated republic of the United States has been in operation for 52 years—during which time it has seen nine Presidents elected in succession—most of them old men—five of them serving eight years each—and yet none of them has died during his Presidency, except the last. He has been in office but one short month, from the 4th of March to the 4th of April, when he breathed his last, amid his prayers for the success of the true principles of the Constitution. The four Virginia Presidents who were living in Virginia, (all serving out their eight years,) survived till the end of their terms, but now all are no more. Three of the others are still living.

It is so wonderful, indeed, that more of them have not perished in office, than that Gen'l Harrison should be the first to die. The regret at his death comes, perhaps, with a more awful force, on account of its singularity.

On receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the President's death at Richmond, (Va.) on Sunday evening, the public bell was tolled until night, and, in accordance with the action of the Governor and Council, was continued from sunrise to sunset on Monday, and one hundred guns fired at regular intervals throughout the day.

In consequence of the called session of Congress, to be held on the last Monday of May next, the Governor has issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our advertising columns, directing an election to be held on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the districts of this state, for the election of Representatives in the next Congress of the United States. Our readers will therefore remember, that polls will be opened on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the several election precincts in this county, for the election of a member of Congress, and not in August, as heretofore.

Weekly Almanac.	
APRIL.	Sun. Sun. rises sets.
14 Thursday	5 31 6 30
15 Friday	5 30 6 31
16 Saturday	5 29 6 32
17 Sunday	5 28 6 33
18 Monday	5 27 6 35
19 Tuesday	5 26 6 36
20 Wednesday	5 25 6 37

## HILLSBOROUGH. Thursday, April 15.

A meeting of the citizens of Orange county will be held in Hillsborough on Saturday the 24th instant, for the purpose of making a suitable expression of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained in the death of the President of the United States.

We are gratified to state, that in compliance with the request of the preliminary meeting held on Saturday last, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum will deliver a Funeral Oration on the occasion.

The duties and responsibilities of President of the United States have now devolved, according to the provisions of the Constitution, upon the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia; much anxiety has been expressed, therefore, to know what are his views upon the great political questions of the day, and whether he will be disposed to carry out the great measures of reform contemplated by the people in the election of Gen. Harrison. To relieve that anxiety, we have published in the preceding columns of our paper to-day, a letter of Mr. Tyler's, written in October last. We trust our readers will find it plain and satisfactory.

A meeting of the citizens of Orange county was held at the court house in this place on Saturday last, to adopt measures in relation to the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, preparatory to a more full meeting contemplated to be held on Saturday the 24th instant.

On motion, Gaiet Campbell, esq. was appointed Chairman, and Dennis Heart Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the Hon. William A. Graham, in a feeling and impressive manner, spoke of the life and character of the deceased, of his services and of his virtues, particularly his goodness of heart, which formed his most distinguishing trait. On closing, Mr. Graham offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in testimony of our grief for the calamity which has befallen our country, and our reverence for the memory of her deceased Chief Magistrate, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for ninety days, and that we recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the county to co-operate with us in thus testifying our sense of the catastrophe which has happened.

Mr. Graham then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum be requested to deliver a Funeral Oration on the life and character of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President, in this place, on Saturday the 24th instant, and that a committee of three persons be appointed to communicate to him this request.

This resolution was amended, on motion of Dr. Smith, so as to require the committee to be composed of six individuals, to be selected from both political parties; it being an event to be deplored by the whole country, and not by one party only.

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to compose the committee, viz: Henry Nash, John U. Kirkland, John Berry, Isaiah H. Spencer, William Nelson, and Dr. Pride Jones.

On motion of Dr. James Webb, it was further

Resolved, That the Clergy throughout this county, be requested to make some suitable expression, in their religious services, of the sad event which has happened, at some early day.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Hillsborough, April 15, 1841.  
To the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

Sir.—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the county, held in this place to-day for the purpose of expressing our sense of the great loss which the country has sustained in the death of our late venerable Chief Magistrate, a resolution was passed, by an unanimous vote, "that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum be requested to deliver a Funeral Oration on the life and character of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, in this place, on the 24th instant."

and that a committee of six be appointed to communicate to him this request." We, the committee appointed, take pleasure in laying before you this resolution, and beg that you will graciously favorably to the call thus made upon you. With great esteem, your obedient servant,

HENRY K. NASH,  
JOHN U. KIRKLAND,  
PRIDE JONES,  
JOHN BERRY,  
ISAIAH H. SPENCER,  
WILLIAM NELSON.

Orange, 23d April, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received your polite note, containing a resolution adopted by a public meeting in Hillsborough, requesting me to deliver an oration on the 24th inst. in that place, on the life and character of our late venerable Chief Magistrate. I am duly sensible of the honor done me, and beg leave to return my profound acknowledgments. The request places me in great embarrassment and difficulty. My numerous and urgent engagements render a compliance exceedingly inconvenient; besides a deep sense of my utter inability, under the circumstances, to do any sort of justice either to the subject or the occasion; or to give satisfaction either to myself or my too partial friends.

But the nature of the request, and the quarter whence it comes, plead out of my power to decline, unless for reasons imperative and insuperable. Cannot my friends have the duty performed by some other person? If they cannot, I shall endeavor to discharge it (God willing) as I may, as a pious duty.

Accept my salutations and condolences on this afflicting national calamity.  
WILLIE P. MANGUM.  
To H. K. Nash, J. U. Kirkland, and others, Committee.

A long and interesting account of the funeral of the late President is given in the National Intelligencer, but we have room this week only for the following:

From the Globe, April 7.

The funeral of President Harrison was conducted to-day with great propriety—with pomp and solemnity. A vast multitude attended. Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia united with those of the District, and these, added to several bodies of the United States troops drawn in from neighboring posts, made a very imposing military display. Several bands of fine music led different sections of the military array, and with melancholy strains, blended the sympathies of the people. The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring States, filled the Pennsylvania avenue to a very great extent. The houses immediately on the Avenue were for the most part hung with black drapery, and the windows were crowded with fair faces. The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture, some two or three miles from the President's mansion. There, the rites being paid, and the body deposited in the tomb, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms. Throughout the day minute guns were fired, and during the procession the bells of the city tolled.

That no honor might be wanting which it was possible to pay to the memory of the deceased patriot President, the Legislature of the State of Maryland, being in session, adjourning for the purpose, came to this city in a body, attended by their officers and the symbol of their authority, and joined in the Funeral Procession.

From the Legislature of Pennsylvania, too, also in session, a joint committee of both Houses arrived in this city on Wednesday morning, and truly represented the feeling of that great State on this melancholy occasion.

There is something touching and morally beautiful in the merging of all party distinctions in the above instances, in the feeling of respect due to the memory of the honored dead.  
Nat. Intl.

JOHN TYLER.

The Alexandria Gazette, of Wednesday morning, says: "From this day, John Tyler performs the duties of President of the United States. He will carry out, fully and completely, the principles and views of Gen. Harrison, having given all the measures of the departed Patriot, from his Inaugural Address down to the last act of his public life, his unqualified approval and approbation. Mr. Tyler commences his Administration with a deep sense of the unexpected responsibility that has been thrown upon him. His political friends, in all quarters of the Union, will rally to his aid, and give his Administration a fair and liberal support. Honorable, high-minded, honest, and virtuous, he will act for the good of his country. Commencing his opposition to lawless power, and the abuses of the Government, during the Administration of General Jackson, he has continued steadfast, earnest, and zealous in the same cause, until the late glorious political reformation. Mr. Tyler is a thorough Republican Whig, and will yet live, we hope, to see his principles firmly established throughout the land."

From the National Intelligencer, April 7.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligencer to the Vice President at Williamsburg, and similar despatch by him in replying to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now



President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the Heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family,) waited upon him, to pay him their official and personal respects. They were relieved with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sympathy to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

April 6, 1841. JOHN TYLER.  
District of Columbia,  
City and Canals to Washington.

I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and although he denies himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers of President, yet the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

April 6, 1841. W. CRANCH.

The National Intelligencer, of same date, says: If we may be permitted, for a moment, to withdraw our thoughts from the afflicting dispensation which has so suddenly overwhelmed the country, and to cast a hasty glance at the future, we would seize the occasion of announcing the new President's arrival at the seat of government, to congratulate the country that, under the happy operation of our system of government, the chief Executive power devolves so quietly and peaceably from the hands of one citizen to those of another; and more especially to congratulate the country that he who now succeeds the late President Harrison is not only a man of honor, of talent, and character, well known to the country, but that he owes his elevation to the high place he now fills to the prevalence of those same principles which put President Harrison in that place before him. President Tyler is a Whig—a true Whig; and we risk nothing in expressing our entire confidence that he will fulfill, in all their extent, the expectations of the people when they bestowed on him an office from which it was possible, as they knew, he might be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. He is pledged to this, not only by his high character, but by his known sentiments and his unspotted patriotism.

On the other hand, we risk as little in predicting that the great majority of the people of the country will give to him at once and in advance their full confidence and entire support, not doubting in any degree that he will prove himself a true exponent of those great principles for which they have so long struggled, and struggled at last successfully.

The National Intelligencer of the 5th inst. on publishing the announcement of the death of President Harrison, remarks as follows:

The solemn event which is announced above, although the public will have been in some degree prepared for it, will be to the whole country an astounding blow. The uninterrupted health of the deceased Patriot, his robust constitution and active strength, up to the last week of his life, had left his countrymen nothing to wish and nothing to fear in regard either to his bodily or mental capacity for the able discharge of the high trust to which he was called. The tens of thousands of citizens who assembled to witness the ceremony of his inauguration felt, in the clear tones of his trumpet voice, an assurance that he possessed health and strength equal to the arduous duties which lay before him. But this promise and this confidence were soon to suffer a sad reverse. The week before last, pursuing the practice of his active life, and his habit of early rising and exercise, the President, in the course of a long walk before breakfast, was overtaken by a slight shower, and got wet. The following day he felt symptoms of indisposition, which were followed by pneumonia, or bilious pleurisy, which ultimately baffled all medical skill, and terminated his virtuous, useful, and industrious life, on Sunday morning, after an illness of eight days. He expired a little after midnight, surrounded by those members of his family who were in the city, the members of his Cabinet, and many personal friends. Immediately after his demise, the members of the Cabinet retired, and drew up and signed the above announcement, and caused it to be published. In the course of Saturday, the President appeared so much better as to inspire hopes that his disease would be subdued, but about 4 P.M. a sudden and very unfavorable change took place, and he continued to sink until death closed the scene.

That last time the President spoke was at nine o'clock—a little more than three hours before he expired; and the words

which he then uttered were so remarkable, that they deserve to be recorded and remembered. While Dr. Worthington and one or two other attendants were standing over him, having just administered to his comfort, he cleared his throat, as if desiring to speak audibly, and, as though he fancied himself addressing his successor or some official associate in the government, said: "SIR, I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."

These his last words were uttered in a distinct voice, and, as they were well calculated to do, impressed the gentlemen present so solemnly, that Dr. Worthington immediately wrote them down for preservation. They present a brief but impressive record of the thoughts which occupied the last moments of the departed Patriot, and are characteristic of the Roman devotion to his country which animated him throughout his life, and shone forth even in the hour of death. Thus passed from life, and from the station on earth most worthy of a noble ambition, this good and wise and illustrious citizen. It is not for us to attempt to do justice to the solemnity of the occasion, or to the deep grief which pervades all hearts. As more fitting and adequate than any thing which we could say, we quote the impressive language uttered from one of our pulpits yesterday by an eloquent Divine:

"The intelligence of this morning, my Christian friends, has filled thousands of hearts, and will fill thousands more, with sadness and anxiety. One short month since, amidst the breathless attention of an immense multitude, with clear and solemn voice, he called God to witness that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his high office. He has now gone to appear in the presence of that God. The praises of his friends, the denunciations of his enemies, are alike awed into silence before this dispensation of mysterious Providence. Amid the busy schemings of man, the Supreme Ruler has manifested his power; and we read with trembling sadness his awful lesson, of the uncertainty of human life, the emptiness of earthly glory."

"You have seen—how recently and sadly seen, that the summit of human power affords no security from the shafts of death. The illustrious man, lately almost a nation's idol, now lies in the calm death slumber which knows no waking till the final day. Those deeds of service to his country which were so familiar to the lips of thousands, and that fidelity to his country's good, lately so fervently expressed, and, as we trust so sincerely felt—these and all else that graced his character, have followed him to the bar of the just and the merciful Judge. Before that bar, my friends, we also are to appear. We know not how soon. May we so use the present time as to prepare ourselves for that awful hour."

From the Baltimore American, of April 5.

The anxious feelings of suspense which for several days had pervaded our community respecting the dangerous illness of the President, were yesterday most painfully terminated by the intelligence of his death.

The mournful tidings produced a sensation so profound as to absorb all thoughts in one general and painful consciousness of a great deprivation at the hands of Providence. Every face wore a melancholy aspect, and a deep seated feeling of grief possessed the entire community. The asperities of political disagreements were forgotten; it was felt that the Nation's favorite, the good man and the Patriot was no more! Upon the receipt of the news the bells of the city began to toll, and continued to send forth their solemn sounds throughout the day. Upon all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor, flags were displayed at half mast. But it needed not these tokens of universal mourning to indicate that a great calamity had happened. The low tone of conversation wherever groups were assembled—the sad expression that marked every countenance, as well as the words of sorrow uttered by all who spoke of the event—showed that some unusual affliction had sunk deep into the public mind.

For the first time in the history of our country a President has died in office. Such an occurrence would cause a general shock at any time. But how peculiarly afflictive does it become at this crisis when the chosen of the people had but just started in his administration—the enthusiastic shouts that hailed his approach to the Capitol having scarcely subsided! It is not only the President who is dead—it is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, whose frank and simple manners, blending the freshness of youthful spirits with the dignity of venerable age—whose honesty of purpose—whose benevolence of heart—whose sincere devotion to his country's good—had endeared him to the people, and joined a personal feeling of attachment to that respectful regard due to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

For the Recorder.

MR. HEART: The painful intelligence has just reached us from a source that cannot be doubted, that the President of the United States is no more. All the good the generous and patriotic must and will deplore this great national calamity, at this very particular juncture. But as the ways of Omnipotence are beyond the comprehension of mortals, and the issues of life and death are at the disposition of that Providence which infinite goodness and wisdom only can direct, it is our duty to submit to this sore dispensation with that resignation and humility which should characterize a Christian nation. The constitution of the United States has wisely provided for this contingency, by clothing the Vice President with the pow-

ers, duties and attributes of the President of the United States. This high office has, then, devolved on the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, the Vice President, for and during the whole time for which General Harrison was elected. This is the first time in our history that this high office has devolved on the Vice President, and will long mark an era in the history of our government. England, our jealous rival, and the friends of tyranny and King's rule every where, will look with intense interest to this event, and will hope to gain some signal advantage from the divisions that may result from this novel state of things. Let us, then, my countrymen, disappoint them again, as we have often done before; let us prove to the friends of liberty throughout the world, that we have the strongest government on earth; that we are prepared to meet every contingency and emergency; and that, although we have, like all free governments, our disputes and party divisions amongst ourselves, yet when our common country calls to the rescue, the whole nation rallies as one man.

I would then appeal to you, as patriots who love your country, regardless of all party bias or prejudice or zeal, to come forward and sustain the Vice President in carrying out the great principles of reform, which had been promised by that hero and sage and patriot who has so soon and unexpectedly been taken from us.

The Vice President has been called to the high station which the constitution assigns him by the very same voters which elected General Harrison, and with the same view to reform the government. He is then pledged, so far as he can, within the pale of the constitution, to carry out the same general policy as was promised by General Harrison and expected by the people.

The Vice President is a gentleman of much experience, of a high order of intellect, of the purest moral character, and great firmness and decision of purpose; has been in the House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and has been Governor of Virginia; and is in every respect capable of discharging the duties of the high office of President of the United States to the entire satisfaction of the American people. Rally then, my friends, to the aid of the man that the constitution of your country has called to rule over us. Give a House of Representatives who will be disposed in kindness and good will to aid him in carrying out the reform which the people expect. I beg you not, in the very critical state in which he is placed, to send such as are disposed to embarrass him, and arrest all the benefits which were expected to flow from the great victory of the people in electing General Harrison to the Presidency. Repair then, my countrymen, to the polls on Thursday the 13th of May, and cast your votes for the men who will, in good faith, aid and assist in bringing back to the people their lost prosperity, and to our divided country quiet and union.

I have felt it my duty, fellow citizens, to say thus much to you, that you might understand distinctly that, although we have lost our first choice by the hand of an all-wise Providence, yet we can rally under the banner of President TYLER, with a full assurance that he will co-operate with us; and being an old Jeffersonian and a Southern man, we may expect that if he should have any sectional bias, in the nature of things it would be to the South that he would incline. A TRUE REPUBLICAN.



Yesterday's mail brought us the following address of President Tyler, which we hasten to present to our readers. The last doubt is now dispelled; Mr. Tyler will pursue the policy marked out by Gen. Harrison.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TYLER To the People of the United States.

Fellow Citizens: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great trust, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. The same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to a spirit of lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the people my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called

ed in the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The unparalleled opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which will guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to no injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defenses will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defense, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of cringing servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office, who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases as where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by some means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of election. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions, not shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen; but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic conservatism will never object to the incurrence of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All securities should be abolished. The appropriations should be definite and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and

impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate reward, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of the system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government, and the states composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, April 9, 1841.

#### Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Friday last, JOHN TAYLOR BANE, infant son of John and Louisa Bane, aged about two years and eleven months. How sad this bereavement, and how almost inconsolable the grief of the fond parents. But may it not be hoped that this dispensation of Providence will be sanctified to the eternal good of those for whom it was sent; and that, this spring of the goodness of the Almighty Father being out off, they will repair to the everlasting fountain—even Jesus Christ.

#### Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of **NEW & CLARK'S** Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$50 up to \$300; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Flutes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordions, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums—all of superior quality, and at a moderate price. They also have a large assortment of **MUSIC** ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Dealers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.  
Petersburg, Va. March 31, 73-

#### Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at the residence on Seymour street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. **NEW & CLARK**, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Fife, Trombones, Serpents, and French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage. We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after it has been used. Any Piano sold in pawn or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.  
Pianos tuned and let on hire.  
Petersburg, April 1.

#### PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscribers will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next: the number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance upon any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be \$150 per annum, paid semi-annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON,  
Hillsborough, N. C.

April 1.

#### Books of Devotion.

COPIES of the following works are for sale at the store of the subscribers, viz.

Patrick on Prayer,  
Christ our Example,  
Nelson's Devotions,  
Andrews on the Passion of our Lord,  
Christian's Manual,  
Nelson's Festivals and Fasts,  
Agathon,  
Conversations on the Lord's Prayer.

MICKLE & NORWOOE.

April 14.

#### TO FARMERS. PLOUGHS, Of a Superior Quality, FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of Ploughs, manufactured by R. Brummel, (Davidson county, 20 miles south west of Greensborough, on the road leading to Salisbury,) of good and substantial seasoned timber have been deposited with Stephen Moore, esq. of Hillsborough, for sale. Any number can be had by application to the subscriber, or to Stephen Moore, esq.

R. BRUMMEL.

March 30.

#### To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Little River, above Cain's Mill, will be let to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 1st day of May next. Specifications will be made known on that day.

WILLIAM CAIN,  
JOHN RAY,  
JAMES LATTA,  
SAMUEL BUMPASS,  
JOHN NEELY.

April 7.

#### Sweet Potatoes.

THE subscriber has over one hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes (for seed) for sale this spring. Price 50 cents per bushel.

MICHAEL BOLT.  
Holt's Store, Orange, April 5.

#### New Spring Goods.

VARNUM, EGERTON & CO.  
Sycamore Street,  
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

WE now opening a more extensive, complete, and desirable assortment of **Fancy & Staple Dry Goods** than they have ever had; selected with great care and under the most favorable circumstances, for wholesale and retail trade. They would respectfully ask the attention of dealers to their stock, being confident that their prices are as low, and their terms liberal as any House in the State.

JACOB B. VARNUM,  
ROBERT C. EGERTON,  
JOSEPH H. PALMER.

March 31.

#### Lost or Misplaced.

A NOTE of hand, given by Eli M. Daniel to the subscriber, for sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents, dated in April, 1839. As said note was never transferred by me, all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

PETER FOUST.

March 30.

#### Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS,  
A FRESH SUPPLY.  
Just Received and for Sale at this Office.  
February 17.

#### Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Murray & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, one of 140 acres, and one of 285 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 22.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of the Heirs of Chesley F. George, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Wm. N. Pratt, on Saturday the 8th of May next, the following tracts of Land:

One in Wake county, known as Goodwin's Cross Road containing about 1300 acres.  
One other tract called the Broadfield Tract, containing about 570 acres, in Wake county.

One other of about 60 acres, in Wake county.

One tract in Orange county, whereon the said Chesley F. George resided at the time of his death, containing about 300 acres.

One other tract of about 80 acres, called the Redding George Tract.  
A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 22.



